

that the constellation Leo, the lion, is rising in the eastern horizon at the beginning of March, hence the "coming in like a lion," while Aries, the ram, sets on the western horizon at the end of March, and so "departs like a lamb." Some Christian observers point out that March is typically a Lenten month, in which Jesus, the Lamb of God, is sacrificed on the cross, only to return in the future as the Lion of Judah to rule over the world of men.

I do not know which theory is correct, but each is plausible and intriguing. They provide food for thought as gardeners rake out flower beds and till vegetable plots on the warm, sunny afternoons that crop out amid the rain and late snow flurries. They reassure us that, whichever is true, the world is behaving normally. If we are only patient a little while longer, the March winds will push winter along and leave the glorious spring in their wake.

Age is supposed to bring with it patience, but I find that each year I am just as eager for spring to arrive as I was when I was a boy. I may be even more eager than I was as a boy, since snowball fights and sledding down hills have been replaced with shoveling walks, scraping icy windshields, and higher heating bills. I am ready to shed my winter coat, ready to feel the sun on my face, ready to see the flowers bloom and the grass grow. I am ready to plant a few tomatoes. I may not run through the fields and woods anymore, but I like to sit outside with my wife, Erma, and watch our little dog explore the backyard. I look forward to watching my grandchildren hunt for Easter eggs in the soft, new grass.

The vernal equinox marks the first day of spring, the perfect balance of light and dark, day and night. On Sunday, for the first time each year, day and night are equal. But then the sun triumphs over the dark days of winter. Each day through the spring, the period of sunlight grows a little longer, like the grass in the yard. Each day, the birds start singing a little earlier, and continue their song just a little later in the evening.

For winter's rains and ruins are over,
And all the season of snows and sins;
The days dividing lover and lover,
The light that loses, the night that wins;
And time remembered is grief forgotten
And frosts are slain and flowers begotten,
And in green underwood and cover Blossom
by blossom the spring begins.

So wrote the poet Algernon Charles Swinburne—1837–1909—in his 1965 poem, "Atalanta in Calydon." In March, the daffodils, crocus, and forsythia bloom, adding their springtime yellow and Lenten purple to winter's faded palette of gray and brown. But look closely, and you can see buds swelling into life on twigs and branches. Vibrant reddish buds reassure gardeners that the roses came through the winter, and will soon grace us with their beauty and sweet

fragrance. The glorious parade of bloom and blossom will soon begin.

It seems more than happy coincidence that Easter is a springtime event. Like spring itself, the story of Easter is one of rebirth, of light triumphing over darkness. Palm Sunday, the arrival of Jesus into Jerusalem those many years ago, is shadowed with the knowledge of the dark days to come—Jesus' betrayal, capture, and tortured procession with the cross on his back and crown of thorns on his brow. But after his death comes his resurrection and ascension, his rise from the darkness of the tomb to the light of Heaven.

Each spring, as we relive his great sacrifice for us, we can rejoice in his great promise of rebirth, even as we are surrounded by the earth's rebirth.

The celebration of birth and growth persists even in the most commercialized aspects of today's Easter celebration. Like the March winds adage, the origins of the Easter egg have been lost to time, but for untold centuries, eggs have symbolized fertility, resurrection and new life. The ancient Greeks, Persians, and Chinese exchanged eggs during their spring festivals. Some pagan traditions held that Heaven and Earth were formed from two halves of an egg.

Christian traditions have adapted this ancient symbol to the Easter ritual, wedding the ideas of earthly rebirth to spiritual resurrection. Once forbidden during Lent in the Middle Ages, eggs reappeared on Easter Sunday on the dinner table as well as being given as gifts. In Greece, eggs are dyed red to represent the blood of Christ. In Germany and Austria, green eggs are exchanged on Maundy, or Holy, Thursday. Many cultures have developed elaborate decorations for blown or hardboiled eggs, from the graphic Russian 'pysanki' eggs to those with religious symbols and scenes carefully painted on them.

Whatever the tradition, Easter eggs remain a springtime delight. The fun of making them is overcome only by the fun of hiding them and watching small hands tightly clutching decorated baskets loaded with their brightly colored bounty. Of course, today's Easter baskets are also filled with chocolate eggs, jelly beans, and marshmallow treats—some 90 million chocolate Easter bunnies, 700 million marshmallow Peeps, and 16 billion jellybeans each year, according to some reports. Older Easter food traditions, such as the hot cross buns once given to the poor by monks, and pretzels, with crossed arms resembling a person at prayer, have fallen from favor before this onslaught of sugar.

As Erma and I watch our children, our children's children, and now, our great-grandchildren, continue this happy custom, we are thankful once again for these, our blessings. Their

new lives, like those of children everywhere, are treasured gifts. On this coming Easter, in this first week of spring, I know I am not alone in giving thanks.

I close with a short poem by Louise Seymour Jones, called "Who Loves a Garden." In just a few lines, she marries the spheres of heaven and earth, the greening of the land, the rebirth of the flowers as well as the spirit, and work that is a labor of love.

WHO LOVES A GARDEN

Who loves a garden
Finds within his soul
Life's whole;
He hears the anthem of the soil
While ingrates toil;
And sees beyond his little sphere
He waving fronds of heaven, clear.

Mr. President, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. BYRD. Can the Chair inform the Senate as to how many days speeches will be received for printing in the RECORD before the recess formally begins?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is not in a position at this point to share with the Senator what that may be, but it is our hope that it will be available soon.

Mr. BYRD. Very well. I am informed, Mr. President, that the Senate will be in this coming Monday for a brief period for acceptance of speeches only. Yes. All right. I thank the Chair. That answers my question sufficiently.

Mr. President, I thank all Senators, I thank the staff, and I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

TERRI SCHIAVO

Mr. SANTORUM. Thank you, Mr. President.

Today we had an opportunity to discuss and pass a very important piece of legislation. Most people would think I am referring to the budget, which we spent the better part of the day on, but we spent 15 precious minutes talking about an issue that many Americans are thinking about tonight; that is, the case of Terri Schiavo in the State of Florida. I wanted to congratulate my colleague from Florida, Senator MARTINEZ, for his effort in drafting the piece of legislation that could get, frankly, the impossible done—to get in the midst of an at times rancorous budget debate—a very unique consensus in this place, unique in this respect: 100 Senators had to agree to pass this bill. It is difficult enough to get 100 people, much less 100 Senators, to agree to do anything, particularly during an often difficult process that we have been going through, but not only did we get 100 Senators to agree to allow this bill to be passed, but we did

so when some Members on the other side of the aisle were not supporting the bill. That is somewhat remarkable.

I give a lot of credit to the Senator from Florida, Senator MARTINEZ, the two leaders, the ranking member of the Budget Committee, Senator CONRAD, Senator HARKIN, and others who worked to bring this issue to the Senate floor and to deal with it in a way that accomplished something vitally important; that is, giving the family of Terri Schiavo hope that the end will not begin tomorrow.

I will talk more specifically about it. I will yield to my colleague, Senator MARTINEZ, and Senator BROWNBACK. Both have been obviously incredibly active and helpful.

We are still working this process. The House has passed one bill, and we have passed a different one. I have been, as well as many here in this Chamber, back and forth between the House. I missed the next to the last vote because of meetings I was having over in the House. I never like to miss a vote, but I guess if we miss a vote, this is probably as good a reason to miss one.

We are still working very hard to see if we can find some common ground so we can address this issue that is so vitally important—not allowing a death sentence to be handed down to a young woman without a Federal court review.

We are working here on the Senate side very diligently. Not only do we work together to pass the bill Senator MARTINEZ authored, but we are working on the House bill. There will be meetings tomorrow with several Members of the Senate who have concerns about that bill to determine whether there is a possibility that we can, in fact, accept the House bill on this side of the aisle. Those meetings will take place tomorrow, and we will have a session on Monday in which we can potentially, if we get an agreement, pass that bill. But that is something we are going to work on.

I can tell you, having spoken to both Senator REID and Senator DURBIN, and others on the other side of the aisle—they have helped us arrange meetings with Members who have concerns about that issue, the House bill on the Democratic side of the aisle. We are putting those meetings together. We are going to have those discussions, we are going to see if this is something that can be acceptable and passed, and again we have to pass with unanimous consent. That process is underway.

Many in this Chamber believe the House bill is a superior way to go. I know the House strongly feels that way. Relief provided in the House bill does something that is essential; that is, take the case out of the hands of the judge who seems determined to end the life of Terri Schiavo. Removing that case from that judge into the Federal court is the most effective way to get

a fair hearing. I think that has a lot of merit.

We are hopeful we can have this good discussion. But I will tell you we have had an air of cooperation here in the Senate that, candidly, was heartwarming. We sort of got past not just the particulars, because I don't think there is any politics in this, but even some of the philosophical and policy concerns that people have and understood the genuine concern that many Members here have for the evolving situation in Florida.

I commend my colleagues. This was a very fine moment for the Senate. It is continuing to be that as we continue to search for an answer—an answer that can get the House and the Senate together. I am hopeful that the House will do likewise, will reflect on the Senate bill. I know it is a very difficult row to hoe for the House.

We will be back in session on Monday. The House will be back in session on Monday. Again, I don't know whether we will be able to get anything solved by then. But I will tell you at least on the Senate side we will continue to work on that. We will continue to see if we can find some common ground. I am hopeful we will be able to reach—in fact, we must reach a conclusion.

It would be unconscionable to leave with both parties having expressed a will to do something. Both bodies with identical intent and cannot find the words to come together to accomplish that joint intent that has passed overwhelmingly in both Chambers. That would be a crime on top of a crime that is being committed in the State of Florida.

I am happy to yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. President, I thank my colleague from Pennsylvania for the incredible work he has been doing on behalf of this woman in Florida. His guidance and leadership have been a great sign to me of how effective a Senate can be and how compassionate a heart can be as well. I echo his comments in terms of the cooperation in the Senate.

I believe today Members of both parties came together to pass a bill that is designed to ensure this woman has an opportunity to have a review of her case by a Federal judge in the hopes that maybe her parents may prevail, but whatever the outcome may be, so she may have and we may be assured that every last measure of justice has been given to her.

I also am very pleased the House of Representatives acted swiftly outside normal procedure in order to make this happen. I am very grateful for their work. I am grateful for what they did. It is unfortunate we came at it because of the rush of business over the last several days, the very shortened period of time we had available to end up with

two versions of this bill that differ. Their approach, which is a removal of approach, is not specific to any one individual. I know the House, for very good reasons, for historical reasons of good faith and for very good reasons, has had a reticence to do a private or individual bill. I understand that concern. I also know how difficult it was for some Members on the other side of the aisle particularly to go along with that measure because it was interpreted by some to maybe be too broad.

We are acting in good faith, and their concerns were, again, reasonable, while maybe I would disagree with them. Unfortunately, the only vehicle we could find in this very short timeframe was to utilize the bill we had in the Senate which found favor enough for there to be unanimous consent to proceed.

A number of inquiries have been made whether this is over. It is not. We continue to work diligently. We continue to work toward a solution, toward bringing the two bodies together so we can get a bill to the President. I am encouraged the President today has made it clear he will sign a bill if we get it to him. We must continue to work in this spirit of cooperation, not only among both sides of the aisle, majority and minority in the Senate, but also across this building, one end to the other, House and Senate, all intent on a result that will give this final review by a Federal court the opportunity for this woman to have that final measure of compassion, and at the end I am hopeful we will reach a solution.

As my colleague from Pennsylvania stated, we will be in session on Monday, and we will continue to work and negotiate on this over the weekend, tomorrow, and I am very hopeful we will find a solution. I am an optimist, and I am of the belief that we will be able to prevail in this matter. I am very grateful for the help and cooperation from our leader, who has been working very diligently, who did the research medically, who became convinced about this case. I have had Members from both sides of the aisle say all day there is something about this case, that it seems like it ought to have one more review. That is the spirit in which we say this.

I am happy to yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. BROWNBACK. I join my colleagues from Pennsylvania and Florida to talk about Terri Schiavo's case, and to the names of the people around the world who are praying for Terri Schiavo, a lady they have never known. They have seen pictures of her on television, but something is just striking at them, saying, this woman deserves to live. She deserves to have another review. The covenant with death needs to be broken, and will be.

This body has spoken tonight in a bipartisan, unanimous fashion to work

on this. There are a lot of opinions on the factual and legal issues surrounding it, but we came together unanimously to give her that right to have one more review by a Federal court.

I thank Senator REID from Nevada, who was very helpful in working this, Senator WYDEN, who worked on things for his State, and Senator LEVIN. A number of people helped to make this move forward, and Senator MARTINEZ carried the freight with Senator SANTORUM.

This is a fine moment for this body, but it should not end here. I plead with those people involved directly, the courts directly involved in this, let this process move forward. Don't pull the tubes out tomorrow. We passed one bill in the House and one bill in the Senate. That should be extraordinary enough that they say this deserves one more look. Why wouldn't we give one more look? This is a purely innocent life we are talking about. The lengths we will go to for people who are convicted of a crime—we give much further review by a court of law. Here is a purely innocent life. Tomorrow, this could all end. But it shouldn't. It must not end that way.

We have some differences between the House and Senate version. Frankly, for myself, I think the House version is good. We could not move that through. We will keep meeting here. I met with the House leadership and chairman in the House with concerns, feeling theirs is a better approach. That is accurate. That is the way to go.

We are at a point in time where we should no longer have debate. We have to try to come together and plead with the court to hold this off so we can get moving. And more than that, a moral code in America right now is being discussed and is being acted upon through one person's life. It is so critical this be done right and be done thoughtfully and every chance for final review be given for an innocent life. A purely innocent life is at stake.

I am confident we can come forward with that. We must come forward with that for the sake of Terri Schiavo and for the sake of this country and for its message around the world.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

STATUS OF U.S. AND EUROPEAN UNION AIRCRAFT FINANCING NEGOTIATIONS

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, today the President of the United States nominated former Representative Rob Portman to serve as our next U.S. representative and trade ambassador. I am hopeful that my colleagues on the Senate Finance Committee will move expeditiously to hold a hearing and approve his nomination as soon as possible.

In January of this year, the current U.S. trade representative and a team of European Union negotiators agreed to sit down to try to negotiate a new agreement for how aerospace markets will work in the future. We are 60 days into the 90-day period that they set for their own discussions. Even though our current trade representative, Ambassador Zoellick, has been confirmed as Deputy Secretary of State, he is going to continue negotiating on behalf of the U.S. Government. I know these negotiations are in very capable hands, and I applaud the aggressive stance being taken by the Administration on these trade talks.

These trade talks were entered into by both sides knowing full well that World Trade Organization sanctions were a real possibility if the playing field in aerospace does not become fairer. Both sides demonstrated a willingness to get rid of unfair subsidies and a good faith stance on both sides to negotiate. That is why I come to the Senate floor now to make sure the European Union knows we in the United States Senate remain very committed to these discussions. We are also very concerned that they are not at the table in good faith, if in fact the clock is ticking away and we are not making progress towards the goal of eliminating unfair subsidized financing of airplanes.

That 90-day clock is indeed ticking, and if a settlement is going to be reached on this matter without WTO intervention, it needs to happen immediately. There are fewer than 30 days left in the agreed time frame.

From the news reports, these discussions seem to be at a standstill. Obviously, these discussions need to be re-energized and, hopefully, achieve a successful end result. Otherwise, as I have mentioned, the parties will be forced into a WTO battle, and I am sure Congress will consider other tools that are at our disposal, as the administration continues to seek swift and firm action in this case.

To date, the Bush administration and the trade negotiators have shown solid leadership and strong resolve, first in bringing this case to the WTO last fall. Second, it approached subsequent negotiations with the EU in a serious commitment to reach an end resolution.

I have to say, in the beginning it seemed that the Europeans were equally interested in a settlement because Commissioner Mandelson, the European Union's chief negotiator, signaled in a public comment, "We need to make progress, and I intend to do so." This was reported by the Bloomberg News Service. He also said: "The objectives of the negotiations are primarily to establish fair market-based competition between Boeing and Airbus."

Despite these public comments, EU negotiator actions and subsequent rhetoric suggest something different

than ending unfair subsidized financing. Instead of a genuine commitment to end subsidies, the Europeans have walked away from their commitment to this goal.

Now, it seems that the discussions may be dragged out over a much longer period of time, maybe avoiding resolution or delaying a path to actually eliminating these subsidies. It is very important that the EU meet its commitment to end these negotiations on time.

When these parties reached an initial accord in 1992, a number of important issues were unresolved. We do not want to make the same mistake this time by leaving too much on the table, only to see the WTO come in, in a process that we know will be more of a winner-take-all process.

In particular, EU negotiators must remain intent in staying at the table to discuss the issue of launch aid, the single most troublesome issue that I think we need to discuss. The United States cannot stand by while the EU stalls these discussions about launch aid.

Today, we all know the aerospace industry remains very important to the United States. The aerospace sector generates about 15 percent of our Nation's gross domestic product. However, I think the real issue for us is that the United States builds and finances planes through Wall Street and the private marketplace. Our domestic companies should not have to compete against the backing of European governments, against the deep pockets of governments that distort the global marketplace.

If, in fact, the EU drags its feet, how will these issues be resolved? Will they continue to argue that these launch aid subsidies are not the issue? Launch aid has provided Airbus with over \$15 billion in subsidization, really unfairly propping up Airbus at the expense of the U.S. aerospace market and its workers. In the last 15 years, the U.S. aerospace industry has lost about 700,000 jobs.

Essentially, launch aid becomes a risk-free, low-cost government bank for the development of new lines of aircraft. The company only needs to repay the loans if the new product succeeds. Nowhere in our private sector does anybody, any company, get such a deal that they only have to pay the banker back if, in fact, the product succeeds. So this is a very important issue.

Obviously, launch aid puts our domestic manufacturers at an unfair competitive disadvantage. Airbus remains unfettered by the realities of the marketplace when launching new jetliners, while American companies must assume substantial market risk every time they unveil a new product. If Airbus bets on the wrong plane, no problem, no harm, no foul, the loans are forgiven. This means Airbus can proceed with the design and production of